

# Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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## The Glasgow Times.

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wrappers, can always be had at the office at five  
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From the St. Louis Watchman.

Reminiscences of Missouri—1810.

BY AN OLD PIONEER, (REV. J. M. FECK.)

The country on the north side of the  
Missouri above the Cedar, a small stream  
on the western border of the present coun-  
try of Callaway, was known as Boone's Lick,  
from an early period. Also under the same  
appellation was the country designated on  
the south and west of the Osage river.—  
The particular lick to which this appella-  
tion was first given, was ten or twelve  
miles above Old Franklin, and about two  
miles back from the river. Tradition told  
that this spot, in a secluded place among the  
bluffs, was occupied by the old pioneer,  
the venerable Daniel Boone, for his hunting  
camp. But the name came from the late  
Major Nathan Boone, who, in company  
with the Messrs. Morrisons of St. Charles,  
manufactured salt at the spring in 1806-7.  
About the same time a settlement was made  
on the Loutre, and on Loutre Island. This  
settlement was the veritable "Far West"  
until 1810, except the French hamlet of  
Cote Sans Dessein, noted in a former arti-  
cle.

During the spring of 1810, several fam-  
ilies from Loutre settlement, and a large  
number then recently from Kentucky, moved  
westward and planted themselves in the  
Boone's Lick country—then reported as the  
Eldorado of all new countries. Off from the  
river bottoms the land was undulating,  
the prairies small the soil rich, and the tim-  
ber in variety, and of a fine quality. Deer,  
bears, elk, and other game were in abun-  
dant, and furnished provisions, and in many  
instances, clothing, until the people could  
raise crops.

There were in all about 150 families that  
came into the Boone's Lick country in  
1810 and '11, when the Indian war stopped  
further immigration till 1815 or 1816.—  
Twelve families settled on the south side  
of the river, not far from the present site  
of Booneville, and several more formed a set-  
tlement south of the Missouri, some ten or  
fifteen miles above old Franklin.

Amongst the emigrants both from Loutre  
and Kentucky, were not a few Baptist fam-  
ilies, and two or three preachers. A church  
had been organized in the Loutre settle-  
ment, a majority of which with their  
church records, were among the emigrants,  
and became re-organized, and think took  
the name of Mount Zion.

Soon the hostile Indians broke into these  
remote frontier settlements. It was in July,  
1810, that a hostile band of Pottawatomie  
came stealthily into the settlement on the  
Loutre, nearly opposite the mouth of the  
Gasconade river, and stole a number of  
horses. A volunteer company was raised,  
consisting of Stephen Cole, Wm. T. Cole,  
Messrs. Browne, Gouch, Patton, and one  
other person, to follow them. They fol-  
lowed the trail across Grand Prairie to  
Boone's Lick, a Branch of Salt river, where  
they discovered eight Indians, who threw  
off their packs of plunder, and scattered in  
the woods. Night coming on, the party  
disregarded the advice of their leader,  
Stephen Cole, an experienced man with  
the Indians. He advised setting a guard,  
but the majority exclaimed against it, and  
cried "cowardice." About midnight the  
Indian yell and death-dealing bullet aroused  
them from sleep. Stephen Cole had taken  
his station at the foot of a tree, and if he  
slept, it was with one eye open. He  
killed four of the Indians, and wounded the  
fifth, although severely wounded himself.—  
Wm. T. Cole, his brother, was killed at the  
commencement of the fight, with two other  
persons. Next morning the survivors  
reached the settlement and told the dread-  
ful tidings, and a party returned to the spot,  
buried the dead, but found the Indians gone.

This was the first of a series of depreda-  
tions, murders and robberies in these remote  
settlements, that continued five years.—  
The district of St. Charles had the Cedar  
for its boundary. The Boone's Lick coun-  
try was not recognized as within the organ-  
ized territory of Missouri. The people  
were "a law unto themselves," and had to  
do their own fighting. Every male inhab-  
itant of the settlement, who was capable of  
bearing arms, enrolled and equipped him-  
self to fight, to labor on the forts, to go on

scouting expeditions, or to raise corn for  
the community, as danger or necessity re-  
quired. By the common consent of all these  
volunteer parties, Col. Benj. Cooper, a Bap-  
tist from Madison county, Ky., was chosen  
Commander-in-chief.

Col. Cooper was one of Kentucky's nob-  
lest pioneers. He had been prominent  
man in the wars with the Indians in that  
district, possessed real courage, and cool  
and deliberate, with great skill and sagaci-  
ty in judgment. He had also been an ef-  
ficient man in the affairs of civil and politi-  
cal life, and a man of firmness and correct-  
ness as a member of the church.

Among the principal officers who occu-  
pied subaltern positions as the commanders  
of forts and partisan leaders for detached  
field service, were Captain Sarshall Cooper,  
(a brother of the Colonel) Wm. Head and  
Stephen Cole.

To guard against surprise, the people  
under the direction of their leader, erected  
five stockade forts:

1. Cooper's Fort was at the residence of  
the Colonel, on a bottom prairie.
2. McLean's Fort, (called Fort Hemp-  
stead afterwards,) was on the bluffs, about  
one mile from New Franklin.
3. Kincaid's Fort was near the river, and  
about one and a half miles above the site  
of Old Franklin.
4. Head's Fort was on the Monticau,  
near the old Boone's Lick trace from St.  
Charles.
5. Cole's Fort was on the south side of  
the Missouri, about a mile below Booneville.  
Here the widow of W. T. Cole's, who was  
slain by the Indians on Boone's Lick, with  
her children, settled soon after the murder  
of her husband.

These forts were a refuge to the families  
when dangers threatened, but the defenders  
of the country did not reside in them only  
as threatened danger required. Scouting  
parties were almost constantly engaged in  
scouring the woods in the rear of the set-  
tlements, watching for Indian signs, and  
protecting their stock from depredations.

With all their vigilance during the war,  
about 200 horses were stolen, and many cat-  
tle, and nearly all their hogs were killed.—  
Bear meat and raccoon bacon became a sub-  
stitute, and even were engaged in contracts  
for trade. They cultivated the fields near-  
est to the stockade forts, which could be  
cultivated in corn with comparative security,  
but not enough to supply the amount neces-  
sary for consumption.

Parties were detailed to cultivate fields  
more distant. These were divided into  
plowmen and sentinels. The one party  
followed the plows, and the other, with ri-  
fles loaded and ready, scouted around the  
field on every side, stealthily watching lest  
the wily foe should form an ambush.—  
Often the plowman walked over the field,  
guiding his horses and pulverizing the  
earth with his loaded rifle slung at his back.

With all these precautions, few men but  
would tread stealthily along the furrows.—  
As he approached the end of the corn rows  
where the adjacent woodland might con-  
ceal an enemy, his anxiety was at its height.  
When these detachments were in the corn-  
field, if the enemy threatened the flock, the  
sound of the horn gave the alarm, and all  
rushed to the rescue.

It was the autumn season of corn gather-  
ing, a party of these farming soldiers were  
hard pressed by a party of savages. A  
negro servant drove the team with the  
load of corn. He knew nothing of chariot  
races among the ancients, but he put  
the lash on the horses, and drove through  
the large double gateway without touching  
either post, as had been too often his un-  
lucky habit. The Indians were on the op-  
posite side of the clearing, saw their prey  
had escaped, raised their accustomed yell,  
and disappeared in the woods.

"Oh, Sam," said the Captain, whose ser-  
vant he was, "you've saved your scalp this  
time by accurate and energetic driving."  
"Yes, massa, I think so," at the same time  
scratching his wool, as if he would make  
doubly sure that the useful appendage was  
not missing. "Do my I done miss dose  
gate posts no red man's business. I  
never driv tru afore widout I hit one side,  
and sometimes both of dem."

These pioneer Boone's Lick settlers de-  
served to be known and held in remem-  
brance by the present generation in that  
populous and rich district of the State. I  
regret exceedingly, now it is too late, I did  
not gather many more facts, and record the  
names of the principal families. They  
suffered many privations as any other  
frontier settlement in Western history.—  
The men were all heroes, and the women  
heroines, and they successfully and skill-  
fully defended their families and the coun-  
try about three years, without the least aid  
from the national or territorial govern-  
ment. Throughout the war, but ten per-

sons were killed by the Indians in all the  
settlements about Boone's Lick. Several  
other persons besides those already men-  
tioned, were killed in the Loutre settle-  
ments and below.

Those killed in the Boone's Lick country  
were Sarshall Cooper, Jonathan Todd, Wm.  
Campbell, Thomas Smith, Samuel McMa-  
han, Wm. Gregg, John Smith, James Bur-  
by, Joseph W. Sull, and a negro man.—  
Capt. Sarshall Cooper came to his tragic  
end at Cooper's fort, where his family re-  
sided. It was a dark night, the wind  
howled through the forest, and the rain fell  
in sibilant gusts, and the watchful sentinel  
could not discern an object six feet from  
the stockade. Capt. Cooper's residence  
formed one of the angles of the fort. He  
had previously run up a long account with  
the red skins. They dreaded both his  
strategy and his prowess in Indian warfare.  
A single brave crept stealthily in the dark-  
ness and storm to the logs of the cabin, and  
made an opening in the clay between the  
logs, barely sufficient to admit the muzzle  
of his gun, which he discharged with fatal  
effect. The assassin escaped, and left the  
settler and every family in mourning.  
Among a large circle of relatives and friends,  
the impressions of their loss were vivid at  
the period of our visit.

After nearly three years of hard fighting  
and severe suffering, Congress made pro-  
vision for raising several companies of ran-  
gers—men who furnished their own horses,  
equipment, and provisions, and received  
one dollar per day for guarding the  
frontier settlements, when a detachment  
was sent to the relief of the people of  
Boone's Lick, under the command of Hen-  
ry S. Dodge, then Maj. of the battalion.—  
The mounted rangers including the compa-  
nies of Captain John Thompson, of St.  
Louis, Capt. Dougherty, of Cape Girardeau,  
and Capt. Cooper, of the Boone's Lick.—  
An expedition under command of Captain  
Edward Hempstead, was sent in boots up  
the Missouri. In the companies were 50  
Delawares and Shawnees, and 250 Ameri-  
cans. On the south bank of the Missouri  
at a place now known as Miami, was an  
Indian town of 400, including women and  
children, who had migrated from the Wa-  
bash country a few years previous. They  
were friendly and peaceable, but had  
Indian would report bad tales of them, and  
Major Dodge, under instructions, guarded  
them back to the Wabash country.

One more disastrous event, though it oc-  
curred in the Loutre, deserves a brief re-  
mark. Early in the season of 1814, the  
Sanks and Pottawatomie stole horses in  
the neighborhood of Loutre Island. Fifteen  
or twenty rangers, commanded by Capt.  
Jas. Callaway, being out on a tour of ob-  
servation, accidentally fell on their trail,  
and followed it. They came on the Indians  
in their camp, near the head of Loutre  
creek, found the horses, but the Indians  
had seemingly fled. They retook the hor-  
ses, and proceeded toward the settlement  
until they reached Prairie Fork. Here the  
Captain desirous of relieving the men who  
had charge of the horses in the rear, gave  
the command to Lieut. Riggs, who went on  
with the main party. In a short time Cap-  
tain Callaway and the men who had charge  
of the horses, were fired on by a large party  
of Indians who lay in ambush, and he  
was severely wounded. He broke the line  
of the Indians, while men and horses fled,  
rude towards the main Loutre, where  
he was again intercepted by the savage en-  
emy, and being mortally wounded, he fell  
from his horse as he attempted to swim  
the stream, and expired. Four rangers of  
his party, McDermott, Hutchinson, McMillan  
and Gilmore, were killed.

Captain Callaway was the son of Fland-  
ers Callaway, and grandson of Daniel  
Boone. He was respected by all who knew  
him. The county of Callaway bears his  
name to posterity.

Rock Springs, Ill., March 28, 1856.

Andrew Jackson Donaldson's Letter.

TULIP GROVE, May 26, 1857.

Sir:—I regret that it is not in my power  
to attend the meeting of the American party  
which is to be held at Louisville on the  
2d of June. I regret this the more as I  
approve of the objects of the meeting and  
believe that much good will be effected by  
it. The local prejudices which have ena-  
bled the party, called by Gen. Jackson the  
"sham Democracy," to get possession of  
the Federal Government are rapidly losing  
ground in other respects for saying that the  
people already comprehend the machinery  
by which the true interests of the country  
have been sacrificed to subserve the pur-  
poses of a few sectional agitators.

We see in the formation of the present  
Cabinet, as we did in that which it suc-  
ceeded, a coalition of the most discordant el-  
ements; and a mockery of many of the most  
important landmarks established by our  
early statesmen.

Mr. Buchanan, in 1852 unwilling to risk  
the displeasure of the nullifier and the  
abolitionist, professed to consider the main-  
tenance of the Missouri compromise as the  
panacea for the evils which had grown out  
of the slavery agitation—an agitation which  
he was amongst the first to start. He was  
so sensitive on this subject that he felt him-  
self aggrieved when his name happened to  
be placed in the same list with the patriots  
who sustained the measures of 1850. He  
desired it to be understood that the line of  
36 30 was his measure and that it was al-  
most as sacred as the constitution itself. It  
was in this attitude that he made terms  
with alien squatter sovereignty, throwing  
overboard his sacred 36 30; as he had pre-  
viously done his 54 40, and suddenly be-  
came the medium through which the Buffalo  
Platform, the Nashville-Hartford con-  
tentionist, and all the other abstracts that  
have disturbed the peace of the country for  
the last seven years, have gained a momen-  
tary triumph and have now a potential voice  
in the Federal Administration.

We are indebted to Mr. Buchanan and  
this alien squatter-sovereignty for the com-  
position of a Cabinet which represents noth-  
ing national, and which can do nothing na-  
tional, and which can do nothing but re-  
ward the ultra partisans who were the most  
active in arraying one section of the coun-  
try against another. We see in one of the  
Departments a Secretary who but a short  
period since denounced in terms of the  
coarsest billingsgate the whole State's  
Rights party of the South, declaring their  
doctrines and designs false and traitorous  
to the Union. By the side of this Secretary  
sits one of the most notorious of the leaders  
of this Southern rights party. There two  
sits the man who declared that his heart  
would break sooner than approve of the  
compromise of 1850; and he is in cordial  
fellowship with the Cabinet Minister whose  
chief pretension to public favor rests on  
the fact that he united with Messrs. Clay  
and Webster in going that compromise a  
cordial support. The natural result of such  
a compound of contradictions is, that every  
corrupt faction in the land looks to the Ad-  
ministration for protection and countenance.  
Hence, like the preceding Administration,  
it has a Northern and Southern face on the  
slavery question, and is provided with Cab-  
inet Ministers to speak with forked tongues  
to both sections.

Let it be our purpose to hold up to public  
scorn this shameful feature of party degen-  
eracy and corruption. Let us constantly  
contrast it with the ennobling examples  
left us by the early founders of the Repub-  
lic.

There is no longer room for humbuggery  
on the slavery question. This "sham De-  
mocracy" with the blood which it has shed  
in Kansas has lost this portion of its cap-  
ital; and it is now obliged to submit to the  
tests it has provoked in numerous other  
intrigues equally fatal to the true and last-  
ing interests of the people.

Are aliens, without naturalization, still  
to be recognized as squatter-sovereigns, and  
in this character to decide what shall be  
our organic laws and who shall be our pub-  
lic officers? Are the public lands to cease to  
be treated as the common fund of the Union,  
and to be hereafter given away in uter-  
ine disregard of the principle of equality  
which entitles all the State to share alike  
in this great inheritance of wealth? Is the  
question of internal improvement to be set-  
tled according to the views of sectionalism  
which have formed the cabinet, or accord-  
ing to the practice and recommendation of  
those patriots who have looked to the pre-  
servation of the Union as our greatest polit-  
ical blessing? Are we to have new at-  
tempts at filibustering in Cuba and the  
other West India islands, in accordance with  
the sentiments of the Ostend Conference?  
Are Americans to be still proscribed for  
daring to uphold the doctrines of Washing-  
ton, Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson, and  
for repeating their admonitions against the  
dangers of foreign influence and the conse-  
quences of those demagogues who would lessen  
the attachment of the people to the Consti-  
tution and the Union?

The principles involved in these ques-  
tions are forced upon our serious attention  
by the practices of the modern "sham De-  
mocracy." Their discussion will show  
that the American party occupies the only  
safe ground and furnishes the only means  
of extrication from the disasters which have  
sprung from the counsels of the demagogues  
who have not hesitated to embroil the coun-  
try in civil war in order to make political  
capital out of the excitement necessarily  
produced by such an event.

Trusting that your deliberations will be  
marked by the moderation and forbearance  
necessary to the union of all our friends,  
and that no unnecessary issues will be cre-  
ated on the slavery question or any other  
local one, I conclude by assuring you of my  
undiminished faith in the justice of our  
cause and in its ultimate success. All that  
is necessary is action, firm and uncompro-  
mising action, against the monstrous coali-  
tion of factions which has been organized  
in the name of Democracy and which is de-  
stroying all political morality. This and a  
zealous defense of the principles embodied  
in our platform is the duty of every Ameri-  
can in the present crisis.

I am, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
A. J. DONALDSON.

STEINMETZ & DIGGES,  
Boot & Shoe Manufacturers  
AND DEALERS IN  
Boots, Shoes, Leather, Shoe mak-  
ing, Findings, &c.  
Market-street, one door above Barton's Brick  
Corner,  
GLASGOW, MO.

JUST RECEIVED.  
AND for sale, at the Boot and Shoe Store of  
Steinmetz & Digges, twenty-two cases Boots  
and Shoes, consisting of the following:  
7 cases Brogan boots;  
2 Trunks Ladies' Shoes;  
1 case Water Proof Gents boots;  
2 cases Boys' Shoes;  
2 cases Boys' and Boots;  
2 cases Women's Shoes;  
2 cases Gents Winter Boots;  
1 case Children's shoes;  
2 cases Brogan shoes;  
all of which are now opened and for sale.  
Jan. 15, 1857.

THEO. BARTHOLOW,  
(Successor to Bartholow & Williams.)  
Forwarding and Commission  
MERCHANT, AND STEAMBOAT AGENT.  
THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage  
extended to Bartholow & Williams for the  
past season, respectfully ask a continuance of  
same, judging myself to use my best exertions to  
meet the same. I have safe and ample room for  
every description of storage.  
Office second door above Thomson, Law-  
rence & Co.  
I am also in the market paying cash for every  
description of Produce, or will ship per account  
of Farmers.  
Dec. 25, 1856

A. P. MACKAY,  
SURGEON DENTIST, Glasgow, Missouri.  
OFFICE at his residence, on Com-  
merce street, opposite Dr. Lewis'  
Office.  
Oct. 2, 1854.

DENTISTRY.  
HAYING permanently located in  
Glasgow, Mo., Dr. H. H. Heston, has  
the opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to  
the citizens of this place and vicinity for the liberal  
patronage bestowed upon him, and solicits a con-  
tinuance of the same.  
All operations in the various branches of his  
profession, performed in a most thorough manner,  
and warranted.  
The entire satisfaction of his work  
has given to the hundreds who have employed  
him during a practice of four years at Fayette.  
Office over Taylor & White's Drug Store.  
Feb. 9, 1857.

A. A. LADD, JOHN KELLER, W. PATRICK, & CO.  
LADD, PATRICK & CO.,  
Mississippi Planing Mill,  
Corner of North Main & Smith Sts.,  
(Near the Stock Tower).  
St. Louis, Missouri.  
SASH, Doors, Blinds, Window and Door  
Frames, and all descriptions of Carpenters  
Work on hand and made to order.  
We are also in the line of Carpenters and Sash  
Work done to order.  
March 19, 1857-58

STEAMGRIST MILL  
AND  
Wool Carding Machine.  
One mile East of Fayette, on the Hannu-  
mum, near Mrs. Leland's.  
THE subscribers respectfully announce that  
their Steam Wool Carding establishment is  
now in  
Complete Order,  
and they are prepared to give immediate attention  
to all orders in that line. We are specially pre-  
pared to card fine wool.  
We are also fitting a new steam engine, and will  
be prepared by the first of May to grind all the  
Wheat and Corn the country may demand.  
FIELING & PERCE.  
We have a good second hand engine, eight  
horse power, in good order, which will be sold  
cheap. Apply at Mill.  
March 26, 1857-58.

FANCY GROCERIES—Baking, Fig, Sars,  
dried, Champagne, old Port, Madeira, Crack-  
ers, Oysters, Lemons, &c.  
march 10  
THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.

STILL LATER!  
PITTS & JONES  
HAYING now open and ready for exhibition and  
sale, the greatest part of our  
Spring and Summer Importations,  
to which they invite the special attention of the  
public before making their purchases elsewhere.  
They offer themselves that in their stock will  
be found almost everything useful or ornamental,  
which the wants of the community may demand.  
Below will be found an enumeration of a few  
of the principal articles:  
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods  
Ladies' Dress Goods  
Silks and Lace Mantles  
Banyans, Powders, Laces & Edgings  
Hats and Caps  
Boots and Shoes, a very large stock  
Ready Made Clothing for men and boys;  
Cassimeres, Tuxedos, Linens, Satinets,  
with every description of servants' wear;  
Hardware and Cutlery Carpenters' Tools, &c.;  
China, Glass, and Queensware, with an  
assortment of light Groceries, such  
as Tea, Spices, Dye Stuffs,  
&c., &c., &c.

In presenting our growing to the public we make  
no pretensions of selling our goods at cost. We  
desire to make a living by our business, and in-  
stead of doing so, an intelligent community need not  
be told that we must sell at a profit. But we will  
promise to sell at as small an advance as is pos-  
sible in justice to ourselves.  
Our goods have been purchased on as favorable  
terms as any others, and we can and will sell them  
as low as can be afforded.  
May 7, 1857. PITTS & JONES.

FINE LIQUORS—A complete stock all kinds,  
direct from New York Custom House, in store  
and for sale by  
MASON & TOOLEY.  
LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS.  
THE undersigned is again in the market with a  
part of the following articles:  
50,000 feet rough clear Pine lumber, all thickness;  
10,000 " " Poplar " "  
30,000 " " White Pine flooring;  
25,000 " " Yellow Pine " "  
40,000 " " Best Pine Shingles;  
Together with a good lot of Laths all sizes Sash,  
Doors, Blinds, &c., all of which he will sell at St.  
Louis rates, freight added.  
Glasgow Cash, positively.  
May 7, 1857. A. W. ROPER.

BRANHAM & KEISER,  
Commission & Forwarding  
MERCHANTS,  
No. 53 SECOND STREET  
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.  
Oct. 9, 1856-57

CHAS. N. FALKENSTEIN, CHAS. WM. GASS,  
FALKENSTEIN & GASS,  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
BOOTS & SHOES,  
Main street No. 18, upstairs,  
Oct 15 St. Louis Missouri

R. P. HANSEN, WM. R. HYKES,  
HANSEN & HYKES,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS  
Commission and Forwarding  
MERCHANTS,  
No. 93 Second street, between Locust and Vine  
St. Louis, Mo.  
Particular attention paid to sales of Hemp  
Tobacco, Grain, Decoiled Lard, &c.  
HENRY L. LORING & CO.,  
WHOLESALE  
Booksellers and Stationers  
No. 136 Main street,  
Opposite the Bank, St. Louis, Mo.  
CONSTANTLY on hand a complete assortment  
of all the School Books now in use through-  
out the Western States and Territories.  
Prints and Binders Stock & Material,  
Cap, Letter, Wrapping Papers, and Blank Books  
BLANK WORK MADE TO ORDER,  
of any desired style and pattern.

of every description done to order with neatness  
and dispatch.  
The highest market price paid for clean  
Cotton and Linen Rags. [Jan. 1-26,  
A. STROUSE, FRIEDSAM & CO.,  
DEALERS IN—  
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS,  
SHOES, HATS,  
AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY.  
WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.  
GLASGOW LIVERY STABLE.  
NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE subscribers having  
formed a co-partnership for the  
purpose of carrying on the  
LIVERY BUSINESS,  
will announce to their friends and the public,  
that they are now prepared to accommodate the  
travelling public, and citizens generally with  
Carriages, Buggies or Saddle Horses,  
at a moment's warning, and on terms as favorable  
as can be asked. In addition to the stock on hand,  
they have already been made, and they are constantly  
adding stock suitable for the saddle or harness, and  
will at all times be prepared to call a drove or  
in harness, adapted to all the wants of the com-  
munity. Their  
CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES  
are entirely new, from the manufactory of Mr.  
T. T. Osborne, of this place, and will be kept in  
a good state of repair.  
A good House and Carriages,  
always ready to attend Families in the place or  
vicinity.  
Families can at all times rely on good Carriages  
and careful drivers.  
Travellers conveyed to any point, and taken  
FROM THE DOORS.  
At a moment's notice, thus saving the trouble and  
expense of going to a Hotel.  
Horses bought and sold.  
Horses boarded by the day, week or month.  
PUGH, TURKISH & CO.  
August 22, 1856.

GLASGOW HOUSE  
Livery Stable.  
BY—  
JOHN T. MARR.  
HAVING purchased the Glasgow  
House Stable, he is prepared to  
accommodate the travelling public, on private fam-  
ily, or business engagements.  
Carriages, Buggies & Saddle Horses.  
At short notice. His Carriages and Buggies are  
ENTIRELY NEW—his STOCK FRESH—  
and those who may patronize him will find every-  
thing as it should be.  
Horses boarded by the day, week or month.  
Passengers conveyed to any point desired.  
Intending to give his entire and personal atten-  
tion to the business, he hopes to merit and receive  
a share of the public patronage.  
Aug. 28, 1856. JOHN T. MARR.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.  
THE SUBSCRIBERS, thankful for the liberal  
patronage received for the last Eleven Years  
in this place, beg respectfully to announce that  
they are now receiving part of their  
NEW STOCK OF GOODS,  
and their Wm. Wayland is off to purchase in the  
different markets the  
Largest and Most Splendid As-  
sortment  
of Goods ever brought to Booneville, which they  
are determined to dispose of for Cash or to Part-  
cular customers at the  
Very Smallest Remunerating Profits.  
They will however, reserve to themselves the priv-  
ilege of closing accounts when they consider a per-  
son doubtful. A call and examination is respect-  
fully solicited.  
WM. WAYLAND & CO.  
Booneville, March 19, 1857.

C. D. SULLIVAN & CO.  
Jewellers, Watch & Clock Makers,  
No. 30, Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.  
A large and well selected assortment of  
gold chains, watches, jewelry, silver spoons, &c.,  
constantly on hand for sale low.  
All kinds of Jewelry made to order and neatly  
repaired. Engraving heavily executed, and all or-  
ders promptly attended to.  
The highest prices paid for old Gold and Silver.  
WALL PAPER—We have a fine assort-  
ment of Wall Paper to which we invite the  
attention of purchasers.  
march 10  
THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.

FLOUR.  
100 BARRELS just received, on consign-  
ment, and for sale by  
100  
march 15, 1857. THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.

WHITE LEAD & LINED OIL—2 bbls.  
Linseed Oil, 25 lbs pure White Lead,  
march 11  
THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.

SPICES—Heavy Brandy, Cognac, Ona-  
burg, Colored cottons for dresses, Willow  
Ware, Janned Ware, Children's buggies, Water  
coolers, Ladies' Work and Fancy baskets, Carpet  
chain, Cotton batting, Wall paper, &c., for sale  
by  
SPOTSWOOD & KIRKBRIDE.  
April 2, 1857.

SMITH'S HOTEL,  
Glasgow, Mo.  
The undersigned has opened a large and  
comfortable Hotel between Second and  
Third, and Market and Howard streets, in this  
city. His house is new, and fitted up in the very  
best style, and has ample facilities for a first  
class Hotel. He has spared no pains in making  
his rooms elegant and comfortable. His table  
will at all times be furnished in a manner to gratify  
the most reasonable wishes of his guests.—  
The situation of his house is one of the most  
pleasant and healthy in this city.  
There is a good livery stable close at hand,  
where stock will be well attended to. The pub-  
lic are respectfully invited to give him a call.  
W. M. N. SMITH.

HARRY HOUSE,  
BRUNSWICK, MO.  
The subscriber has removed to his new  
and commodious hotel, near Broadway,  
where he will be pleased to see his old friends  
and the travelling public generally. No pains will  
be spared to render his guests comfortable, and their  
sojourn at his house a pleasant one. The hotel  
has been furnished with every convenience, and  
he flatters himself that no house west of St.  
Louis can excel his. The table will at all times  
be furnished with the best market afford.—  
The bar will be furnished with the most choice  
liquors. Thankful for the liberal patronage hereto-  
fore extended to him, he solicits a continuance  
of the same.  
Brunswick, Feb. 5, 1857. N. HARRY.

N. B. Stage Office for all the Lines arriving and  
departing at Brunswick, at this House. Also good  
stabling attached to the house.

GLASGOW HOUSE,  
Water Street, Glasgow, Missouri.  
The undersigned respectfully announces  
that he has taken possession of the above  
House, and is now prepared to accommodate  
all who will favor him with a call. He has  
renovated his rooms, and rented those ad-  
joining, which give him ample space to accom-  
modate a large number of persons, and he ex-  
pects to be able to furnish his guests with com-  
fortable and desirable accommodations.  
Stage Office for all the Lines terminating in  
Glasgow, and good stabling convenient.  
Jan. 4, 1857. W. M. H. THOMPSON.

Randolph House,  
Main Street, west side of the Public Square,  
HUNTSVILLE, MO.  
THE public are respectfully informed  
that I have taken possession of the above  
House, with increased facilities for their accom-  
modation. Several very desirable additions have  
been made to the Hotel, and I am now fully  
prepared to entertain in the most comfortable and  
satisfactory manner, all who may give me their  
patronage.  
march 29, 1856. JAMES FLORE.

S. H. BAILEY,  
Wholesale Confectioner.  
No. 51, Second Street, St. Louis, Mo.  
WOULD respectfully call your attention to  
his large and complete assortment of  
Large and Small Stick Candy,  
Sugar Plums, Almond Confections, Rock Candy,  
Kisses and Lozenges.  
Also, to his assortment of Fancy Kiss Papers,  
Fancy Boxes, Confectionery, &c., for confection-  
ery. His articles are manufactured expressly for  
the country trade, and their superior quality is  
well attested by the large and increasing sales, and  
the uniformly high prices which they have  
been required, believed to surpass that of any  
other establishment in St. Louis.  
Orders solicited and promptly attended to.  
October 12, 1856.

BEN. F. CRANE,  
DEALER IN  
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,  
And Silver Plated Ware.  
FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,  
Has removed to corner of Fourth and Locust  
Streets in  
ST. LOUIS, MO.  
DAVID TATUM & CO.,  
Commission and Forwarding Merchants  
No. 100 SECOND STREET,  
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.  
PARTICULAR attention paid to the sale  
of Tobacco